Pakwash Provincial Park Addition Interim Management Statement

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

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REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S APPROVAL STATEMENT

This Interim Management Statement will provide interim direction for the management of Pakwash provincial Park Addition until a comprehensive Park Management Plan is prepared.

This statement will provide the basis for the subsequent preparation of the Park Management Plan.

I am pleased to approve this Interim Management Statement for the Pakwash Provincial Park Addition.

D.R. Johnston
Regional Director
Northwestern Region

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Interim Management Statement is to identify:

i) park values which are to be protected;

ii) resource management prescriptions necessary to protect these values; and

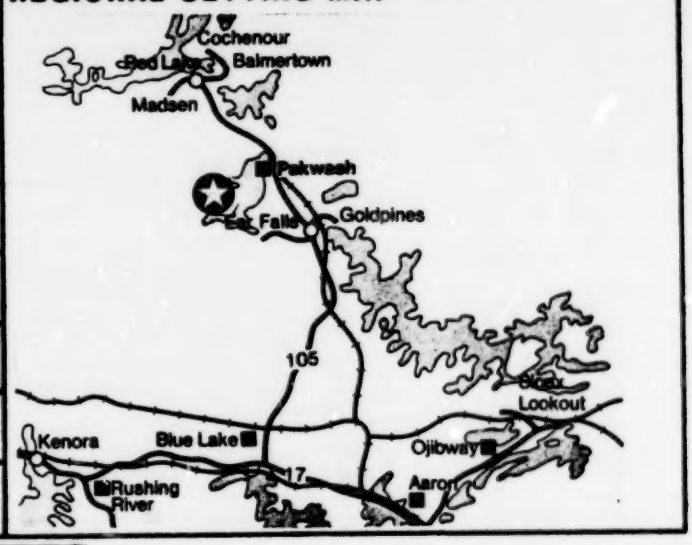
iii) restrictions on use of natural resources within the park.

This Interim Management Statement is not intended to replace a Park Management Plan. Rather it is intended to guide the use of natural resources and related activities within the park until such a time as a Park Management Plan is prepared.

The guidelines that have been developed are based on information contained in the Backgrounder - District Land Use Guidelines .

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

NAME: PAKWASH ADDITION	**REGIONAL SETTING MAP**
PROPOSED CLASS: Nature Reserve Zone	
M.N.R. DISTRICT: Red Lake	
M.N.R. REGION: Northwestern	
TOTAL AREA(ha): 3,680 **LAND:** **WATER:**	
SITE REGION: 4S Lake Wabigoon	
SITE DISTRICT: 4S-2	
DATE In REGULATION:	



TARGETS

1 LIFE SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

site type/landscape unit	species/communities
Landscape Unit 25 - Lac Seul Basin	Southern Boreal Forest Region - terminal moraine - esker complex

2 EARTH SCIENCE REPRESENTATION

geological theme	feature
Algonquin Stadial	Hartman Moraine - raised strandines - kettle holes Lake Agassiz - raised beach ridges

3 CULTURAL RESOURCE REPRESENTATION

theme	theme segment
Unknown	Unknown

4 RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

day use	car camping	wilderness/back country
n/a	n/a	n/a

INVENTORIES

level / type	earth science	life science	cultural	recreational	other
reconnaissance completion date	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1979			
detailed completion date					
required?	yes	yes			

DATE

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

I Land Tenure

The only form of alienated land tenure within the park area is a Water Power Lease (Agreement #43) with Ontario Hydro. This lease permits flooding on Pakwash Lake to the 1140 ft. contour elevation.

Guideline

The present form of land tenure with Ontario Hydro will continue. Requests for any further forms of land tenure will not be considered pending the completion of the park management plan.

II Land Acquisition/Disposition

There are no patented lands within the park boundary at this time. The disposition of land within the park area will not occur pending the completion of the park management plan.

III Existing/Proposed Development

There is no existing development within the park area and none will be permitted pending the completion of the park management plan.

IV Recreation Activities

A small amount of sport hunting and camping presently occur along the shoreline of the park.

Guideline

Sport hunting will not be permitted within the park area once it is brought into regulation under the Provincial Parks Act. Enforcement will be to advise people through signage and contacts that the area is now part of Pakwash Provincial Park and closed to sport hunting.

Camping along the shoreline of Pakwash Lake within the park area will be permitted to continue. Normal park fees and regulations will apply once the area is regulated under the Provincial Parks Act.

V Commercial Activities

A portion of one (non-native) trapline (RL-68) lies within the park area.

The park area lies within the Boise Cascade Pakwash Management Unit and the Red Lake Crown Management Unit.

No other commercial activities presently exist.

Guideline

Trapping will be permitted to continue as a non-conforming use and will be phased-out over time. In the event of a request for a transfer of this trapping licence, the area contained within the park will be excluded from the reissued licence.

The portion of the park within the Boise Cascade Management Unit is under a Forest Management Agreement. This area has been excluded from the F.M.A.

The portion of the park within the Red Lake Crown Management Unit has been removed from timber harvesting operations.

The above situation will be reflected in all management and operating plans that cover the park area. Once the area is regulated under the Provincial Parks Act, an Order-in-Council will be prepared to formally withdraw the park area from the above licence areas.

No other commercial activities will be permitted pending the completion of the park management plan.

VI Natural Resources

A number of earth and life science values have been documented for the park area as detailed in the attached check sheets. Interim management efforts will be directed towards the protection of these resource values.

Due to the proximity of the park to licenced forest harvesting areas, all fires within the park will be subject to initial attack and suppression efforts. Fire suppression techniques used will have as minimal effect as possible on the park environment. Such means of suppression as bulldozing and water bombing with chemical additives will not be permitted except in critical situations.

VII Research

More complete earth and life science inventories will be necessary prior to the preparation of the park management plan.

Research activities that will enhance our scientific and resource knowledge of the park will be encouraged.

VIII Native Interests

The park lies within the Treaty #3 area. Traditional native uses, including hunting and fishing for personal use, will be permitted to continue within the park area.

IX Cultural Resources

There are no known cultural resources within the park area.

Sources/References

Gray, Stephen L. 1980. Life Science Systems Planning Report West Patricia Land Use Plan.

Harvey, E.T. 1980. Earth Science Systems Planning in the West Patricia Planning Area, Final Report.

Harvey, T., S.L. Gray, B. Thacker 1980. Landscape Units of the West Patricia Land Use Planning Area.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Backgrounder - District Land Use Guidelines, June 1983.

Source: Backgrounder
District Land Use Guidelines
OMNR, 1983

Table II

RECOMMENDED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CANDIDATES

Name	MNR Region	Size (ha)	Uses Recommended to continue prior to and after regulation						
			Mineral Exploration/ Development	Hunting	Trapping	Commercial Tourism	Commercial Fishing	Bait Fishing	Other
1. Winnange Lake	NW	4,550	Yes		Yes			Yes	
2. Pakwash Addition a	NW	2,070			Phase Out				
3. Sand Point Island	NW	890	Yes	Yes	Yes				
4. Lake of the Woods Extension	NW	9,920	Yes	Waterfowl only	Yes				
5. Silver Lake	NC	2,410		Yes	Yes				
6. Middle Falls Extension	NC	970		Yes	Yes				
7. Kesabowie	NC	2,060		Yes	Yes				
8. Slate Islands	NC	3,960	Yes			Yes			Motorboats
9. Aubrey Falls	NE	4,710		Yes	Yes				
10. La Cloche	NE	6,400		Yes	Yes		Yes		Cottages/hunt camps
11. Wenapitei	NE	2,790	Yes	Yes				Yes	Cottages/hunt camps
12. Restoule	NE	470		Yes	Yes				
13. Michipicoten Island	NE	18,360	Yes		Yes		Yes		
14. Mississagi Extension	NE	1,840							
15. Samuel De Champlain Extension	NE	200							
16. Pierre Mantreuil	N	17,030		Yes	Yes			Yes	Motorboats
17. Longpoint	N	2,550	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
18. Missinaibi Lake	N	48,400				Phase Out			
19. Shoals	N	10,160		N. of Hwy. only	N. of Hwy. only				
20. Blackstone Harbour	A	12,250	Yes						
21. Bauer Property	A	170							
22. Big Wind	A	1,880							
23. Hardy Lake	A	1,590							
24. Kawartha Highlands	A	1,880							
25. McRae Addition	A	6,150							Logging (recreation/ utilization zone)
26. McKenzie Lake Addition	A	1,530							
27. Westmeath	A	3,530		Waterfowl					
28. Bell Bay	A	1,630							
29. Pretty River Valley	SW	930							
30. Black Creek	SW	700		Yes	Yes				

Pakwash Provincial Park Addition

ONTARIO NATURE RESERVES PROGRAM – LIFE SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECK-SHEET

NAME	MAP NAME	MAP NUMBER	UTM REF.
Pakwash	Wegg Lake	52K/12	590210

COUNTY, DISTRICT or REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY: District of Kenora

LOCALITY: Red Lake

TOWNSHIP / LOTS / CONCESSIONS:

AREA: 53,000 acres 21,200 ha

OWNERSHIP: Crown

ADMINISTRATION: Ministry of Natural Resources

FOREST REGION AND DISTRICT: B.14-L.English R.

SITE REGION AND DISTRICT: 4S-2 (Lac Seul)

MNR REGION AND DISTRICT: NW-Red Lake

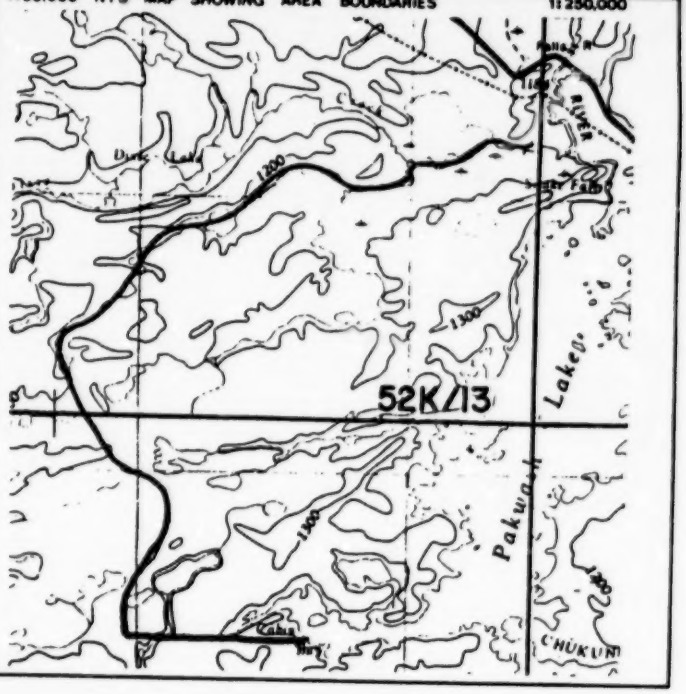
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY:

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS — BASE MAP: 506933/507933

YEAR	ROLL	FLIGHT LINE	NUMBERS

LAT.	LONG.	ALT. MIN.	ALT. MAX.
50 ° 45 ' N	93 ° 35 ' W	1140	1350

1:50,000 NTS MAP SHOWING AREA BOUNDARIES 1:250,000



PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

Only a small portion of the existing park property has preservation value (see checksheet 52K/14,UTM 685255). The area outside the park on the west side of Pakwash Lake, however, has excellent preservational potential barring further disturbances by logging activity which were observed taking place in the immediate vicinity in the summer of 1979.

Pakwash Lake is located in Site District 2 which is characterized by bedrock controlled shallow silty sand drift material with extensive areas of weakly broken clay plains. Terminal moraines, although not prevalent areally, are a dominant landscape feature as they stand out as ridges above an otherwise flat plain of glacial drift and lacustrine deposits. The landscape on the west side of Pakwash Lake is highly representative of the above pattern in that the following biophysiographic units occur here:

terminal moraine
weakly broken plains of deep lacustrine clay
weakly broken plains of deep lacustrine clay (lacustrine sand)
weakly broken plains of deep lacustrine clay (sandy till)
weakly broken sandy till (lacustrine clay)
esker (esker-kame?) complex

DATA SHEETS ATTACHED

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	☐	SUMMARY SPECIES LISTS	☐
VEGETATION SUMMARY	☐	PHYSICAL FEATURES MAP	☐
EVALUATION SHEET	☐	VEGETATION MAP	☐
COMMUNITY DESCRS.	☐	BIBLIOGRAPHY	☐
COMMUNITY COMP. LISTS	☐	PHOTOGRAPHS	☐

MAJOR INFORMATION SOURCES

Zoltai, S.C., 1961.
Ontario Land Inventory

EVALUATION AND PRIORITIES

This area has excellent potential for providing biophysiographical, site type, community and species representation which are characteristic of Site District 2.

DATE COMPILED	COMPILER
November 29, 1979	T. Noble

In addition, these units have potential to provide a wide range of site type, plant community and species representation. Also, esker-kame complexes are not a common physiographic feature in Site Region 4S, being restricted to Site District 2 and 3 giving emphasis to the representation value of this area on the west side of Pakwash Lake.

Pakwash 52K/12 590210

Substrate & temp. \ Moisture regime	Arid	Very Dry	Dry	Dry Mesic	Mesic	Wet Mesic	Wet	Very Wet	Satu-rated	Open Water
Colder – Rock										
Colder – Sand										
Colder – Loam										
Colder – Clay										
Colder – Organic								F		
Normal – Rock										
Normal – Sand				A	B C					
Normal – Loam										
Normal – Clay					B C		D	E		
Normal – Organic							D	E		
Warmer – Rock										
Warmer – Sand			A							
Warmer – Loam										
Warmer – Clay										
Warmer – Organic										

A Closed Coniferous Forest

B Mixed Forest

C Deciduous Forest

D Coniferous Forest

E Thicket Swamp

F Treed Bog

Note: The site type and community representation indicated is only 'potential' based on photo-interpretation. A field visit has not been made to this site.

Biophysiographic Representation

1 IIa-1 terminal moraine
2 Ia-7 weakly broken shallow sandy till (lacustrine clay)
3 IIIa-1 esker (esker-kame?) complex
4 IVa-2 weakly broken deep lacustrine clay
5 IVa-5 weakly broken deep lacustrine clay (lacustrine sand)
6 IVa-3 weakly broken deep lacustrine clay (sandy till)

EARTH SCIENCE INVENTORY CHECKLIST

NAME	MAP NAME	MAP NUMBER	UTM REFERENCE
Hartman Moraine - Pakwash Lake	Wegg Lake Madsen	52K/12 52K/13	590210

COUNTY	LAT.	LONG.	ALT. MIN.	ALT. MAX.
	50°45'	93°35'	345 m	430 m+

TOWNSHIP

LOT CONCESSION

on the west side of Pakwash Lake, about 35 km sse of Red Lake; due west of Pakwash Provincial Park

AREA

acres ha.

OWNERSHIP

ADMINISTRATION

MNR REGION & DISTRICT: NWR - Red Lake

CONSERVATION AUTH.:

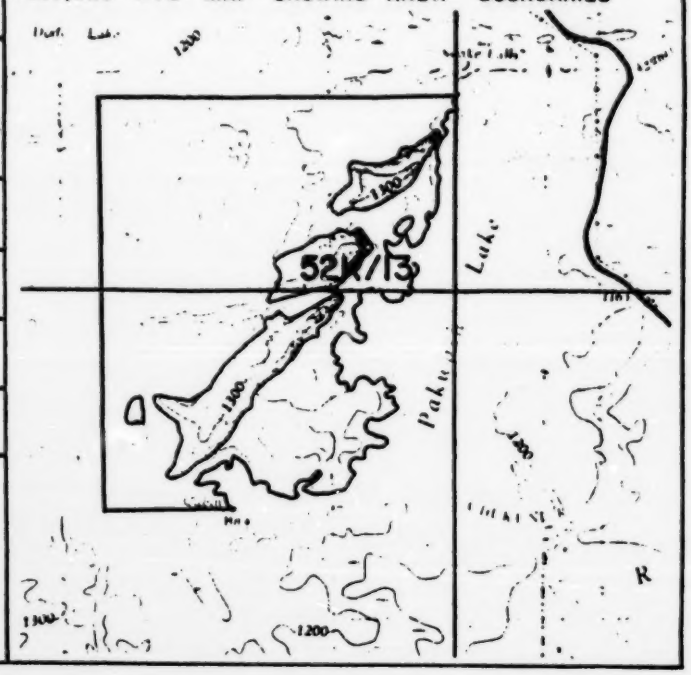
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS - BASEMAPS

YEAR ROLL FLIGHT LINE NUMBERS

Federal Series (scale 1" = 1 mi.)

A13902, 53-55

1:250,000 NTS MAP SHOWING AREA BOUNDARIES



EARTH SCIENCE FEATURES

- Hartman Moraine, large wide recessional moraine with development of exceptional raised beach ridges associated with Campbell stage of glacial Lake Agassiz

- portion of the large Lac Seul basin containing clays originally deposited in glacial Lake Agassiz

SENSITIVITY

- very susceptible to most kinds of major disturbances due to instability of soils when uncovered

SIGNIFICANCE

- best potential representation of Hartman Moraine; excellent littoral features of glacial Lake Agassiz associated with moraine deposit

MAJOR REFERENCES

Zoltai, S.C., 1961
Saarnisto, M., 1974

DATE COMPILED	COMPILER
19 November 1979	P. Kor

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Parks Planning Branch, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1W3

Physical Features:

That portion of the Hartman Moraine described in this checksheet was initially identified for the Earth Science systems exercise from Zoltai's surficial geology map (1965, Map S165), where the abundant raised shorelines characterize the moraine. Subsequent air photo reconnaissance of the area confirmed the spectacular nature of the feature. During the summer of 1979, the field survey crew was only able to fly over the moraine via helicopter, as existing access from Pakwash Lake or southern logging roads is long and difficult. The information presented herein is therefore of a reconnaissance nature, with some from published sources. T. Harvey (MNR, WPLUP earth science surveyor) and V.K. Prest (G.S.C., geologist) were able to land on and near the moraine via helicopter.

The main portion of the Hartman Moraine extends for roughly 22 km along the west side of Pakwash Lake. A series of three arcuate ridges, concave northwestward, trend roughly north-northeast to south-southwest, from UTM 640280 to UTM 530140. The ridges are up to 2 km wide, with some elevations in excess of 85 m above Pakwash Lake (or 430 m a.s.l.). They form the dominant topographic features in an otherwise relatively uniform, gently to moderately broken terrain of thin till and lacustrine clays over bedrock. The moraine ridge is divided into three main portions by small cross-cutting creeks. Though both sides of the ridge are steep, the slopes appear to be more steep on the northwest-facing side. The central ridge is sinuous and often not tracable for any great distance. It occasionally is broken into compound ridges associated with kettle holes and shallow troughs. The ridge and generally flat crest consists of a great deal of boulder material.

Evidence of glacial Lake Agassiz consists of well-developed sets of raised beach ridges. At least three levels of raised beaches were observed from the air, generally occurring between 370 m and 400 m elevation. The beach ridges are quite extensive on each portion of the segmented moraine, with the higher ridges completely circumventing the central ridge, similar to a contour line on a topographic map. Though the beach ridges occur on both sides of the moraine, their development on the southeast-facing slopes is more pronounced.

Lake action has also resulted in the lowering and widening of the original moraine ridge. The stratified sand and gravel of the moraine, probably overlain by about 1 m of loose till (Zoltai, 1961, p.69), was slowly redistributed by lake action to form wide, gently sloping aprons below the wave-rounded central ridges. Usually, even stands of coniferous trees (probably jack pine) characterize much of these aprons.

The Hartman Moraine is identified by Zoltai (1961, p.80) as representing an ice-recessional position of the retreating Patrician glaciers. The ice front stood for much of its length in the waters of glacial Lake Agassiz, probably the main Campbell stage. The withdrawal of the ice from the position marked by the Hartman Moraine initiated the Timiskaming Interstadial about 10,100 years B.P., the great warming trend which saw most of the continental ice mass clear Ontario (Saarnisto, 1974, p.334-335). Observations made by P. Kor and T. Harvey and discussions with V.K. Prest, G.S.C., indicate that this portion of the Hartman Moraine may represent an interlobate moraine. The three main sections of the moraine are individually concave northwestward and only generally align to form a single ridge. Their form indicates that a northwestern ice lobe may have retreated slowly and in stages in relation to a southeastern ice lobe. These observations require a great deal of further research, but are presented here for future consideration.

Significance:

The Hartman Moraine is not presently represented within a provincial parks context. The moraine is significant because it marks the position of the ice-front at the initiation of the Timiskaming Interstadial, the last great warming trend which helped clear Ontario of the continental ice mass. The moraine represents a significant landform along most of its length, characterized in the Pakwash Lake area by its relief and continuity. Associated features, such as kettle holes, a compound central ridge and a boulder core, are also diagnostic of recessional moraine deposits and are represented within the study area. Though access is a problem, the features are of high quality and excellent scientific and interpretive value.

Evidence of glacial Lake Agassiz in northwestern Ontario is skimpy at best, with a few major exceptions. The large clay basins presently occupied by Lac Seul and the Eagle-Wabigoon Lakes system represent the deeper portions of the once widespread glacial Lake Agassiz. A representative portion of the northern Lac Seul basin, consisting of deep to thin lake clay deposits over a bedrock controlled upland, occurs to the east and southwest of the moraine. Well-developed and extensive lakeshore processes have shaped the Hartman Moraine west of Pakwash Lake, where numerous levels of raised beaches circumvent entire portions of the moraine. A reconnaissance survey of northwestern Ontario has indicated that the study area has a very high potential to contribute significantly to the earth science protection objective. The raised beaches are of exceptionally high scientific and interpretive value.

Recommendations:

The area west of Pakwash Lake is very significant for the occurrence of the Hartman Moraine and its related features. Because of the high quality and integrity of the features, a large section of the terrain west of Pakwash Lake is here recommended for special earth science status within the provincial parks system. It is strongly recommended that the proposed boundaries are closely observed in order to retain a significant portion of the main features with a reasonable buffer zone, but individual features have also been mapped if decisions on alternate boundaries have to be made (see maps attached). Ideally, the proposed area could be incorporated within a protected zone (such as a Nature Reserve Zone) as a part of Pakwash Provincial Park across the lake. Alternate protective plans may be considered.

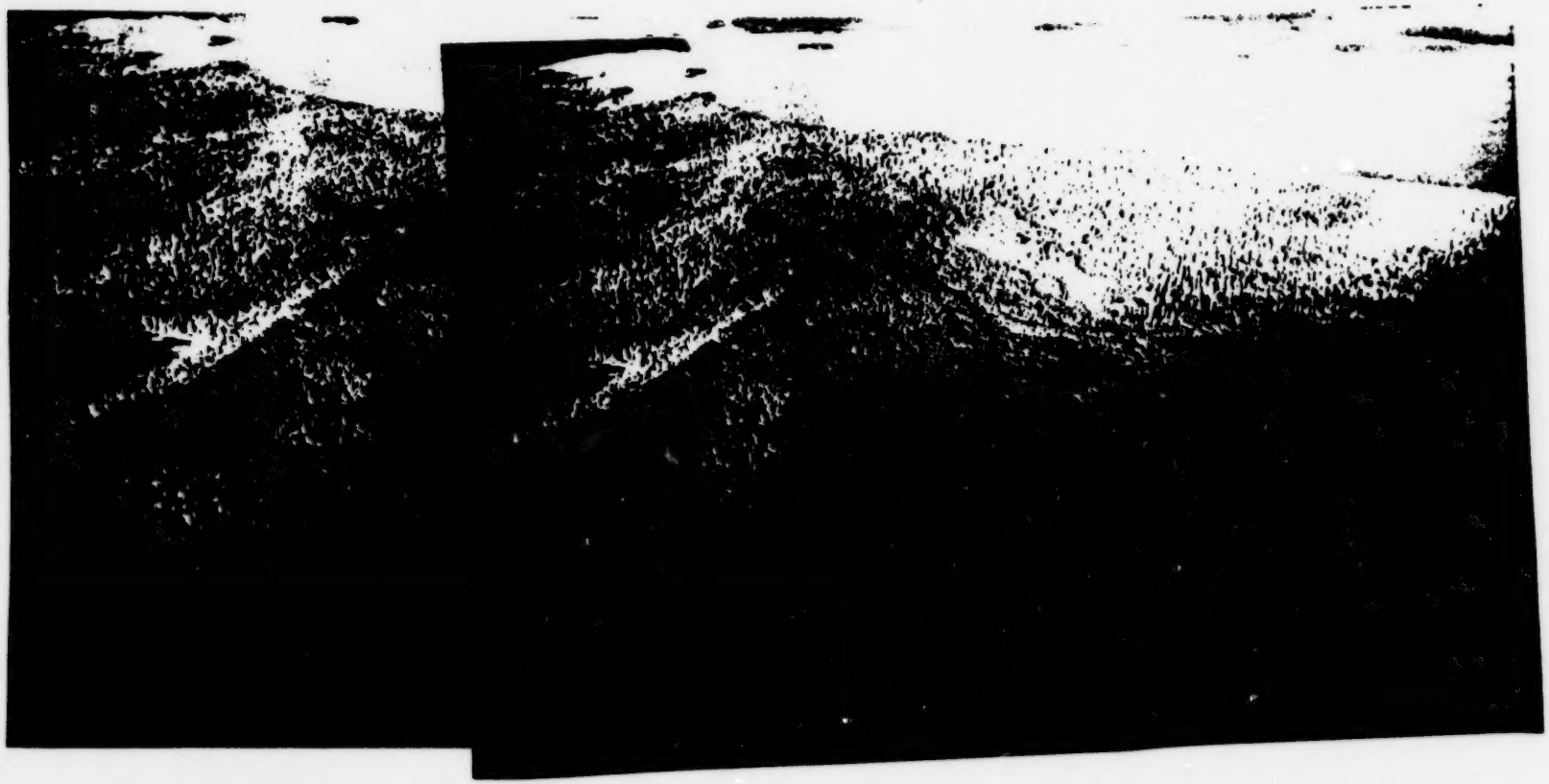
The study area is under immediate pressures from the logging industry, as cutting areas are fast approaching the moraine. The moraine may represent an area of very high aggregate potential. Both activities would seriously damage the natural setting and integrity of the features. Considering the high geological significance of these features, it is recommended that some sort of protective action be carried out in the near future.

HARTMAN MORAINE, PAKWASH LAKE.

outline is main portion of moraine to be considered for preservation.

SCALE 1"=1mi.

PAKWASH LAKE - HARTMAN MORAINE.



HARTMAN MORAINE (UTM 620260 52K/13) STEREOPAIR, 29 AUGUST 1979